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## Proceedings in Congress. IN RELATION TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

### SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

The joint resolution giving the right of way to the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road Company, through the public lands of the United States, at Harper's Ferry, and—

The bill authorising the purchase of Boyd Reilly's patent apparatus for applying the irrespisable gases to the human body, to be used in the navy and army of the U. States, were severally read a third time and passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT communicated a report from the Navy Department, made in obedience to the act of March, 1809, showing the amount of contracts of that Department for the last year.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the committee on pensions, to which was referred the bill to revive and continue the act providing pensions for persons disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war, reported the same with an amendment; inserting one year instead of six.

Mr. TOMLINSON from the same committee, reported a bill to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions.

The bill having been read the first time, Mr. TOMLINSON said that it would be recollected by the Senate that the office of Commissioner of Pensions was created by the appropriation bill of 1832 '3. The office, he said, expired by its own limitation on the termination of the present Congress. It was necessary, therefore, in consequence of the great accumulation of business in that department, that it should be continued. And he was desirous that prompt action should be had on the bill; that it might go to the other House, and become a law as speedily as was practicable, so that the President might have time to nominate a suitable person to the Senate to fill the office. The bill prescribed the same duties, the same salary, and the same franking privilege which the Commissioner of Pensions enjoyed under the former law. Mr. T. moved that the Senate take up the bill now, which was agreed to.

The bill was then considered as in Committee of the Whole, reported to the Senate, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7.

Mr. EVERETT, of Mass., offered the following resolution, which, under the rule, lies one day:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House, a copy of the report of the Board of Engineers of the 13th of March, 1834, relative to the repairs of Fort Independence in Boston Harbor, together with his opinion of the expediency of executing the repairs proposed in the said report.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. BROWN, which, under the rule, lies one day:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to furnish this house with a statement containing the yearly amount of compensation, to which the post captains, masters commandant, lieutenants, masters, surgeons, surgeons' mates, pursers, chaplains, teachers, midshipmen, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sail-ma-

kers, and clerks in the navy of the United States are severally entitled, and which they actually receive under the existing laws, and the rules and regulations of the Navy Department, designating particularly the sums allowed and paid for the pay and rations, of the several officers themselves, and for the pay, rations and clothing of their servants, together with the sums allowed for house rent, fuel, candles, stationary, furniture, commissions upon disbursements, and upon bills of exchange, and also the additional compensation (if any) made to officers while in command of squadrons or single ships, upon a home or foreign station, or while in command of navy yards, or acting as navy commissioner, and the difference of compensation and allowances for services rendered at sea, from those which are rendered on shore, and also the several sums usually allowed and paid for travel, and for services and attendance upon courts martial, surveys and duties of inspection, and for all or any other duties and services not enumerated or particularly mentioned in this resolution, so far as the same can be ascertained by the Navy Department.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House in relation to the suspension of the works in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina; which, on motion of Mr. PINCKNEY, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, Jan. 8.

The resolution offered yesterday, by Mr. E. EVERETT, was agreed to.

The following bills from the Senate were read twice and committed:

A bill to provide for the enlistment of Boys in the Navy.

A bill to change the titles of certain officers of the Navy.

And a bill for the benefit of Boyd Reilly.

SATURDAY, JAN. 10.

Mr. POLK gave notice that he would move, on Monday next, to proceed to the consideration of several appropriation bills—the Navy, Army, and Pension bills—and, if possible, some others.

Mr. WHITE, of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, without amendment, the following bills:

A bill to alter the titles of certain officers of the Navy; and

A bill to authorise the enlistment of boys in the Navy of the United States.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, communicating the contracts entered into by the Navy Board, for the year 1834; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

MONDAY, Jan. 12.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. BROWN, of New York, was, on his motion, considered and agreed to.

Mr. BINNEY, from the Committee of Ways & Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1835; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. MANN, of N. Y., offered the following resolution, which lies one day:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House an abstract of the items of all accounts and claims for the compensation and allowances of every kind for the two last fiscal years, distinguishing each year, ending 30th September, 1834, of the Generals, Colonels, Majors and Captains of the army, and also of all the officers attached to the Engineer and Topographical corps, which have been actually paid, and allowed; with a general statement, showing, also, the aggregate pay and emoluments including all stated and special allowances paid and allowed to each commission officer of the army, name and rank of every grade for each year aforesaid, and the aggregate of the whole.

On motion of Mr. DUNLAP,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of establishing an Arsenal at or near the town of Memphis, on the Mississippi river.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. PEARCE, which lies one day.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to communicate to this House a copy of the report made to the Navy Department by John N. Reynolds, October 9, 1829, describing a number of the islands, reefs and shoals in the Pacific Ocean, and on the North-western Coast of America.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. MANN of New York, which lies one day.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to this house an abstract of the items of all the accounts and claims for compensation and allowances of every kind for the two last fiscal years, distinguishing each year, ending 30th September, 1834, of the captains, masters commandant, lieutenants, pursers, and navy agents of the Navy, with a general statement, showing also the aggregate pay and emoluments, including all stated and special allowances actually paid and allowed to each commissioned officer of the navy, by name and rank, of every grade, and where stationed (excepting midshipmen) for each year aforesaid, and the aggregate of the whole.

### APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. POLK moved that the house resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, in order to take up the appropriation bills.

Mr. WATMOUGH said he was desirous as any gentleman, that the appropriation bills should be taken up and considered; but he hoped the bill to regulate the pay of the navy would be allowed to progress, since it would occupy very little time.

The motion to postpone all the orders of the day, was then agreed to, ayes 63, nays 57.

A question of order was then raised by Mr. WISE, as to whether two-thirds or a bare majority were requisite, and after some conversation between Messrs. WISE, BRIGGS, and WATMOUGH,

The CHAIR decided the motion to be carried.

The House then, on motion of Mr. POLK, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. HUBBARD in the Chair, and took up the bill No. 566, making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1835.

Mr. POLK made a brief explanation, and the bill was considered, agreed to, and ordered to be reported to the House without amendment.

The committee then took up the bill No. 599, making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1835, and after some unimportant amendments, it was laid aside, and the committee took up the bill making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1835.

Mr. ASHLEY moved to amend the bill by adding for the pay of a clerk for the office of superintendent of the Department of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, 1000 dollars.

Mr. POLK said he concurred in the propriety of the proposed item. A clerk was certainly necessary, and the reason of the omission in this bill by the Committee of Ways and Means, was because the subject had been referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. He was willing that the amendment should be adopted, if the committee thought this bill the proper place for it.

Mr. GRENNELL suggested that this would be a departure from the usual practice, since it seemed to be the settled policy of the House that the Committee of Ways and Means should report appropriations only for existing laws and existing offices; and the effect of adopting the proposed amendment would be tantamount to creating a new office.

After a few remarks from Mr. ASHLEY, in explanation, the question on his amendment was taken, and lost—ayes 35, noes 89.

The bill was then ordered to be reported to the House without amendment.

The committee then took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1835,



Mr. MANN, of New York, begged to inquire of the Hon. Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means whether any appropriations in this bill were greater than heretofore.

Mr. POLK. I can answer the gentleman; there were none of a greater amount than in former years, but, on the contrary, considerable reductions.

Mr. MANN, would be glad to know what they were.

Mr. POLK referred particularly to the contingent expenses, which were last year \$344,000, and this year \$328,000. The aggregate decrease in the expense of the army by the present bill would be \$500,075. Mr. P. proceeded to refer to various other items which had been curtailed. He then moved to amend the bill by adding, after the eighth line, "for arrearages of the pay department of the army \$6,080 5," and produced various documents from the War Department, and from General Macomb, which were read by the clerk, going to sanction the proposed amendment.

Mr. MANN thought this claim, which was for extra services rendered by General Macomb, had better be left to the ordinary and usual legislation of the House—the Committee on Claims—by which it would undergo careful and rigid examination. He disavowed all personal feeling or predilection on the subject, as he had no acquaintance with the individual whose interests were involved. It might be that the amount of arrearages proposed in the amendment was due; but he thought it required investigation. He, therefore, hoped the amendment proposed by the Honorable Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Polk) in whose abilities and scrutiny he had the utmost confidence, would not be adopted. Mr. M. said there was another item in the bill which called for some animadversion. He referred to the pay of Surgeons in the army which was 15,000 dollars more than the appropriation of last year. This, he understood, was done with a view to make a Surgeon rank with a Major. Mr. M. said this Government was going on with dangerous strides, year after year, with gradual though great increases in salaries and allowances, until he did not know but that the recipient of them would soon tell us, as a certain Prince did the Parliament of England, "the Lord hath no further need of your services."

Mr. POLK remarked, that the gentleman's remarks did not apply to the present bill, but to one reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, and passed at a former session.

Mr. MANN made some further remarks, which were not distinctly heard; but reiterating the dangers which he apprehended from this constant increase of salaries and perquisites of office.

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed the amendment—not that he was in possession of any facts whether the claim were just or not, but because (as we understood him to say) it was presented in an irregular manner. Before the award should be made by the House, it should be investigated by one of its standing committees.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON said the claim of Gen. Macomb had been investigated by the Military Committee, who were convinced of its justice. He hoped it would not be rejected because it had not undergone all the requisite formalities, since it had been found correct and equitable both by the War Department and a committee of that House. Mr. J. thought the House should place some confidence in the officers of the Government; and they had reported favorably of this claim, and passed a high eulogium on the character of Gen. Macomb.

Mr. WHITTLESEY, of Ohio, made a reference to the proceedings at different times by Congress, relating to the claim of Gen. Macomb, and said he concurred with the gentleman from North Carolina, that the matter should come before the House from one of its standing committees.

Mr. POLK said the claim had been investigated, the War Department had asked for it, and the amendment was now a mere question of appropriation, and as such within the duties of the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. P. recommended that the vote be taken on it at once, so as to save time, and he would endeavor to produce all the information necessary by the time the bill came up for consideration in the House.

Mr. WHITTLESEY explained. The case was altogether a novel one, but if the gentleman wished the item to remain in the bill, he would offer no further opposition at that time, though he should vote against it. The amendment was then put and rejected.

Mr. POLK then offered one or two other verbal amendments, which were adopted. The bill was then, with the amendments, ordered to be reported to the House.

On motion of Mr. MANN, the Committee then rose, and the Chairman, Mr. HUBBARD, reported the bills to the House.

The bill making appropriations for the Navy Department, for the year 1835, was then, on motion of Mr. POLK, taken up in the House, the amendments of the Committee agreed to, and the three bills ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the widows and orphans of the militia who were killed or who died in the service during the late war with the Indians; which was read twice and committed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, Resolved, That the message of the President of the United States, communicated to the House of Representatives at a former session of Congress, recommending a compensation of the claim to title to the island in Delaware, on which Fort Delaware is situated, together with the documents accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. POLK, the House then took up the report of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications heretofore commenced, for the year 1835.

Mr. EVERETT moved, in the House, the same amendment which he had proposed in the Committee of the Whole, viz: "For repairing the fortification on Castle Island, in Boston Harbor, according to the plan adopted by the Board of Engineers, on the 24th of March, 1834, in addition to the unexpended balance of the former appropriation, \$75,000."

Mr. E. said, he would not take up the time of the House by repeating the observations he had yesterday addressed to the Committee. He would merely advert to one fact, which he deemed important. It had been stated by the honorable Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Polk,) that no call had been made from the Department for this appropriation. He proceeded to show that such a call had been made by the estimates of the Board of Engineers; and it was on estimates alone that all the appropriations in the bill were founded. Mr. E. here read an extract from a report on the subject from the Department, which declared the work to be "necessary." He said there was another point, which seemed to be misunderstood by some individuals who had spoken on the question. They were under the impression that the fortification on George's Island protected the whole harbor. This was not the fact, as there were two channels, and both fortifications were essential to their protection.

Mr. GORHAM followed in support of the amendment of his colleague, (Mr. Everett.) He said he would content himself by reading the report of the Board of Engineers on the matter in contest. Mr. G. here read extracts from that report.

Mr. POLK said, he would follow the example of the gentlemen from Massachusetts, (Messrs. Everett and Gorham,) and not again open the whole subject of discussion. He rose merely to correct a statement which had been made, that this appropriation was authorized by the recommendation of the Department. The appropriation of \$8,000 already contained in the bill was the estimated amount for repairs; and no estimate had been made for reconstruction. The bill had provided all that the department had asked for, viz: \$15,000 for Fort Warren, and \$8000 for Fort Independence. After some further remarks, in explanation of the present situation of these works, he called on the House to endeavor to keep their appropriations down, at least to the estimates of the officer appointed to make them. He had long, with pain, witnessed the fact that all excess of appropriation had originated in that House.

Some conversation here ensued between Messrs. GORHAM, EVERETT, and POLK, not distinctly understood.

Mr. PARKER addressed the House a few minutes, in favor of the amendment. It was, he said, admitted that

the work was important, and that it was in a state of dilapidation. It was also apparent that \$8000 expended upon it, would be just so much money thrown away. As the question thus presented itself, he was in favor of adopting the amendment, and on that question he asked for the Ayes and Noes, which were ordered.

Mr. POLK said, as he regarded the vote which would be given on this question indicative of the feeling of the House on subjects of the most emphatically vital importance, he deemed it essential to have a full House when it was taken. He therefore moved a call of the House.

A majority of the members present having seconded the motion, the call was proceeded in until the Clerk had once gone through the list, and while calling the names of the absentees, the call was arrested by a motion of Mr. HESTER for its suspension, which was agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. EVERETT, of Massachusetts, was then read, and the question being taken by ayes and noes, there appeared, Ayes 89, Noes 120.

So the House determined not to adopt the amendment.

Mr. McKIM then moved the amendment offered by him in Committee of the Whole yesterday, "for the repair of Fort McHenry, in the city of Baltimore, and for putting the same in a proper state of defence, \$50,000."

Mr. McK. said he should not detain the House by a lengthy argument of the reasons which induced him to move this item. All he should say was, that in the opinion of the War Department, it was thought expedient that Baltimore should be put in a proper state of defence, and there were papers before the House, which testified that its present defences were altogether inadequate. Mr. K. read a letter from the Secretary of War to a similar purport, and referred to other papers.

Mr. POLK would only remark, that a memorial on this subject from the citizens of Baltimore, had been presented to the House, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, who had the whole matter at this time under investigation; and therefore he did not think it proper to take it out of their hands. The same principle applied to this appropriation which applied to that for repairs in Boston harbor. The House had been furnished with no estimates.

Mr. McKIM asked for the yeas and nays on his amendment; which were ordered.

The question was then taken and decided as follows: Yeas 65, nays 130.

So the House determined not to agree to the amendment.

Mr. THOMPSON said, notwithstanding the two votes of the House just recorded, he still deemed it his duty to move the following amendment: "for the repair of Fort Marion, formerly Fort St. Mark's, and the repair of the sea wall in St. Augustine, in Florida, \$44,181." Mr. T. said, this was an object of a different character from either of the two last. It was for the repair of a Fort now sinking into a state of dilapidation, the original cost of which was said to have been two millions of dollars, and for arresting the progress of the ocean upon the sea walls, which had been endangered by the conduct of the United States officers.

Mr. WHITE, of Florida, expressed his surprise at the opposition these items meet with from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, but he hoped he would see cause to withdraw his opposition to the present amendment. The gentleman objected to the appropriation for the city of Baltimore, on the ground that the subject was before the Military Committee, and they had not yet acted upon it; now here was one recommended and introduced by that committee, not only of the present, but of a former session of Congress, when a distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Drayton,) was its chairman. The gentleman objected that the Engineer had made no report, and that no recommendation had come from the War Department. But Mr. W. would ask if we were come to that pass, like a provision laid down in the French constitution, that no measure could be debated in the Chamber of Representatives, till it was recommended by a cabinet minister? He hoped not. Mr. W. made some further remarks in support of the proposed item, and hoped, as the subject had been discussed in, and recommended by, a standing committee of the House, that the amendment would prevail.



Mr. THOMPSON called for the reading of the letter from the Secretary of War; which having been read by the Clerk—

Mr. POLK said, the letter contained no opinion of that organ of the government, but merely transmitted certain documents referred to. What were the facts, and what was the information upon which the House was called upon to appropriate this money? The Fort at St. Marks, or Fort Marion, as it was then called, was built by the old Spanish government, when Florida was one of the colonies of that power, for what purpose, he believed few could imagine; for it was conceded on all hands, that an armed force could not possibly reach it. In the first place, the depth of water was never over nine feet, and Mr. P. had the authority of the War Department for the assurance that it was in every way unimportant for coast defence. (Mr. P. here read the document referred to.) Mr. P. denied that he was governed by the dictation of any Cabinet Minister, nor would he yield to the dictation of any Department of the government, but he would gladly receive any information within the scope of their duty to give. Mr. P. made some further remarks in opposition to the amendment, and asked for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. WISE moved to adjourn; but, at the request of Mr. POLK, withdrew the motion.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative—yeas 67, nays 111.

So the House refused to agree to the amendment.

On motion of Mr. McKENNAN,

The House then adjourned.

#### DEBATE ON THE NAVY PAY BILL.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments proposed by the Committee of the Whole, to the bill to regulate the pay of the Navy of the United States.

The motion of Mr. FILLMORE, pending on the adjournment yesterday, to strike from that part of the amendment of the Committee relative to extra allowances to officers, the words "except for detention and employment on special service," being under consideration—

Mr. MINER addressed the House in opposition to the motion to strike out. While he was opposed in the general to granting discretionary powers to the Departments, he conceived that, in the present instance, some discretion was necessary.

The motion to strike out was rejected.

Mr. WATMOUGH moved to amend the first section, by inserting in the extra allowances to officers, after the words "chamber money;" the words "for which two dollars per week shall be allowed."

After a short conversation of an explanatory character, between Messrs. REED, WATMOUGH, BATES, HARDIN, and WISE, the amendment proposed by Mr. WATMOUGH was agreed to.

Mr. BRIGGS moved to amend the first section by striking out from that part of the bill relating to extra allowances, the words "except for detention and employment on special service," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "two dollars per day, when absent on courts martial, inspecting navy yards or vessels, and surveying thast." &c.]

The amendment was agreed to; and thus amended, the amendment of the committee was concurred in.

The amendment of the Committee of the Whole to the second section, which proposed to strike out "relatives," and insert "widowed mothers and unmarried sisters," as the persons who shall receive the benefit of a fund, to be constituted by reserving three per cent. out of the pay of commission and warrant officers of the Navy, was next considered.

Mr. WISE moved to amend the amendment, so as to make it read, "widows and children, and when there are no widows and children, widowed mothers."

After various suggestions of amendment, and some discussion, in which Messrs. FILLMORE, CAMBRELENG, McKENNAN, WISE, ANTHONY, and WATMOUGH took part, the amendment proposed by Mr. WISE was rejected.

The amendment of the Committee of the Whole was then disagreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee of the Whole which proposed to strike out all of the third section af-

ter the enacting clause, and to insert a provision that hereafter the distribution of prize money to the officers, seamen, and marines, shall be in proportion to the pay which they respectively receive, was read.

Mr. WISE suggested a proviso, in substance that the marines should receive per capita the same as the sailors.

Mr. JARVIS proposed a proviso, that in estimating the pay, the clothing of the marines should be taken into consideration.

Mr. WISE accepted the modification proposed by Mr. JARVIS.

Mr. HARPER opposed the amendment. He contended that the marine was not the only individual on board our vessels of war, who stood in a different position from the seamen. The service was necessarily divided into different classes, as seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, boys, and marines. These distinctions were essential to the good order and well being of the service. Should it be deemed necessary to incorporate the amendment of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. JARVIS) he should feel constrained to vote against the whole amendment as submitted to the House from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BINNEY followed in opposition to the amendment proposed by Mr. JARVIS. He said it appeared to him that the whole section was out of place. It more properly belonged to a separate bill, for the government of the navy. The adoption of this section would introduce an entire new principle in that government, and he was not disposed to overthrow ancient systems for new ones, without mature reflection on the consequences. If the old regulations relative to prize money were not made with due reference to justice, let new ones be made, but let it be done by a separate bill, and with due deliberation. He asked gentlemen to reflect on the consequences involved by the amendment. He said there were seven different classes included in our naval service. The distribution of prize-money should be regulated by the experience already acquired in our service, as well as to that of the nations of Europe. He proceeded to show that the proportion allowed by the amendment to the petty officers, seamen, and marines, was grossly disproportionate to that of the higher officers of the navy, on whom so much responsibility rested. Remuneration for services, he said, had always been, and always must be correspondent to the accomplishments of mind, and the responsibilities assumed by the individual employed. He contended that the pay of officers was not a fair criterion to govern the division of prize money. A different rule must preponderate in war from that which obtains in time of peace. In the moment of action, the greatest responsibility laid upon the commanding officer; and while he fully acknowledged the importance of the services of subordinates, he could not consent to place them higher than their commanders. The great principle of rewarding merit began with the head, and went downwards, with judicious gradation. Sailing-masters, by this amendment, were placed inferior to all whom they commanded.

Mr. JARVIS said he should feel discouraged in pressing the amendment which he had just submitted, from the distinguished forensic talent, so well known to be possessed by the Honorable member, (Mr. BINNEY) who opposed it, were it not that he felt that he had truth and justice on his side. It appeared that one gentleman would oppose the whole section if this amendment was agreed to, and another wished the subject left for future legislation. He (Mr. J.) said he perfectly understood what was meant by this "future legislation." It meant to give it "the go by," and nothing more would ever be done by Congress to establish the rights of subordinate officers and seamen, unless the provisions were incorporated in this bill.—One gentleman (Mr. BINNEY) had contended that the whole merit of victory belonged to the commander.

[Mr. BINNEY said "A very considerable merit."]

Mr. JARVIS continued. He advocated the claims of the sailor and the subordinate. Higher individuals had higher motive—a marble monument, &c. It had been said that his amendment rendered the prize-money of a Master Commandant less than that of Lieutenants. It was also said that it would raise that of surgeons to an equality with those who were placed in more hazardous situations in time of action. He asked where could be a more horrid scene than that which must be encountered by the Surgeon in battle. To him on deck, after the commencement of excitement, fighting be-

came a pleasure. Not so with the Surgeon below, whose consolation was the faint hope of saving the life of the mangled body presented to his care.

Mr. J. said, reference had been made to the customs of Europe on this point. He wanted no such comparison for the regulation of our conduct, unless it were to avoid their dangerous example. His object was to secure the neglected rights of poor fellows who had too long received little more than hard knocks and salt junk. He had no disposition to take up the time of the House, but he conceived the present system fraught with error, and abounding in radical defects.

Mr. WAYNE spoke in favor of leaving this subject for the future action of Congress. The attention of that body had already been called to it by the President, and was now under examination by the Naval Committee. He suggested to the gentleman from Maine (Mr. JARVIS) to withdraw his amendment, and not, by it, obstruct these passage of the bill.

Mr. JARVIS replied that he would freely do so, were it not that he was convinced that this was the only chance of incorporating the provisions in the bill.

The question was then taken, and rejected—yeas 43, nays not counted.

The question on the amendment to the third section, proposed by Mr. WISE, was then taken, and also rejected.

On the next amendment, relating to the naval pension fund, Mr. PARKER moved to divide the question on striking out the section and adopting the amendment.

The question on striking out was then agreed to, and on the adoption of the amendment, a debate ensued, in which Messrs. CAMBRELENG, MANN, MASON, PARKER, CLAYTON, JOHNSON, of Kentucky, and WATMOUGH, participated.

Before a final vote was taken,

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished special order—being the bill to regulate the pay of the officers of the Navy of the United States.

The question being on the motion of Mr. JONES, of Georgia, to re-commit the bill to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with instructions to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in lieu thereof, a bill providing for the establishment of the ranks of Admiral, Vice Admiral and Rear Admiral, and fixing the various grades of compensation to the individuals employed in the service—

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, arose and stated, that having had a conversation with the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. POPE,) he did not feel disposed to press the consideration of his motion until that gentleman should have an opportunity to present his amendment. He, however, must be understood to retain the opinion, that the well being of the naval service required the establishment of the higher ranks indicated in his own proposition. He was well aware that this was unpopular in the House; but when he connected with his own impressions the remarks and arguments of gentlemen on that floor in relation to the support of the dignity of the officer and of the country abroad, he was still more convinced of the propriety of adding these higher ranks to those already existing in the navy.—They were calculated not only to obviate the difficulties alluded to, but also, to place before the officer another object of ambition—another inducement for alacrity in the performance of his duties. Not that they have ever failed in such performance—far from it—their merits were well known to him;—but as another reward for their faithful services, which they have not now in prospect. He then withdrew his proposition for the present, for the purpose of giving precedence to the introduction of the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. POPE,) whose amendment was then read and adopted by Mr. J. as a modification of his motion.

Mr. WISE said he was not disposed to offer any special objections to this course; but he feared, though he did not entertain that belief himself, that it would be construed by many into an act of hostility to the bill.

Mr. POPE disclaimed all such hostility.

Mr. GILLET said, he had understood the true question before the house on the adjournment of last evening, to be on the printing of the bill and amendment.

The CHAIR explained. That motion had been withdrawn.

Mr. GILLET then moved the postponement of the



consideration of the bill till to-morrow, with the view to have it printed; for he protested, he could not himself understand the situation in which it stood, and he believed a great number of members were in the same condition.

Mr. WATMOUGH said, the bill was essentially the same, with the amendments as that already printed.—He deprecated delay. The friends of the bill had shown a disposition to make every possible sacrifice consistent with their deep sense of right for the purpose of facilitating its passage.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, expressed a hope that the gentleman from New York, (Mr. GILLET,) would waive his motion to print, in order to go into a Committee of the Whole, and get the bill in a condition to be engrossed. It would then be time enough to have it printed for further examination and amendment.

Mr. GILLET said the difficulty could not thus be avoided. A disagreement existed between the Chairman of the Select Committee (Mr. WATMOUGH,) and himself, as to the construction of some of the provisions already passed upon—particularly in relation to allowances to commanding officers at sea and on shore. He said, he also had amendments to propose as well as the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. POPE,) and, in the present confused state of the bill, he was not sure that he could properly designate where they should come in, or what should be their exact purport.

Mr. WATMOUGH said the amendment of the amendment of the gentleman who last addressed the Chair, went to strike out all allowances—so he could see no difficulty in the way of the gentleman, which could require the delay incident to printing.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. GILLET, and rejected.

Mr. REED next addressed the House in opposition to the motion to re-commit the bill. He saw no necessity for it. It was already sufficiently understood for the action of the House, and for all purposes of amendment. The importance of, and the great and stirring interest excited by the bill, had been dwelt upon by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) with great coolness and moderation, and he might say apathy. That gentleman had appealed to many voluminous authorities, and among the rest, the Blue Book, to prove the present pay of the navy equal to that of the army. He had been corrected by the gentleman from Pennsylvania on his right, (Mr. WATMOUGH,) but the same argument was repeated. That gentleman had also said that most of the heroes of the late war who achieved our naval victories were dead. No, sir, said Mr. R., the greater part of those brave men who "plucked up drowned honors from the deep" for us, are still living, and others as gallant as they, are ready to imitate the deeds of noble daring of their predecessors. Mr. R. said he never had wished to see a comparison between officers of the army and navy. It served but to sunder the ties, which ever had and ever should bind them together. But if such a comparison must be made, the services and pay of each would certainly show no advantage possessed by the navy. He had been surprised to hear the gentleman (Mr. ALLEN) speak of a three years cruise, as a mere jaunt of pleasure—a visit to some watering place. It was a great hardship for some gentlemen to leave their families for six months, for much greater compensation. He believed there was not a gentleman on that floor who would take the three years tour and duty of the officer of the navy, for double the compensation proposed. He next adverted to what was denominated the pension fund, and justified this part of the bill. But, said Mr. R., if the majority think proper, let it be rejected; he would still support the bill, for the other good it contained. The gentleman from New York, (Mr. MANN,) had threatened them with the ballot box. He hoped gentlemen would do their duty without such fears before their eyes, leaving the consequences with their constituents. Those who rowed and looked back were in danger of upsetting the boat. That gentleman had next attacked the title of the bill. Though he acknowledges that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," yet, it is rhubarb to him. Sir, the fault is in his taste. Mr. R. said he thought the title a very proper one.

After some further remarks, Mr. R. contended for the justice of advancing the pay of naval officers, on the ground that all other officers of the Government had received an extension of pay. The Heads of Departments—the Postmaster General—the Custom-house

Officers—our honorable selves—all, all have been advancing with the growth of the country and its business, excepting the naval officers, who have remained stationary for forty years. The gentleman (Mr. MANN) had made a comparison between the pay of subordinate officers in our navy, and in that of Great Britain and France. Sir, said Mr. R., our under officers are superior to those of any other nation, in all their capacities, and deserve a correspondingly higher compensation. If the gentleman really felt such strong republican impulses, let him show it by supporting the rights and interests of these commoners and working men of the navy. But the gentleman appeared to be opposed to all things—to the army, the navy, the Blue Book, all allowances, and all salaries. Sir, I really fear his zeal and his respect for the ballot boxes, have entirely misled his judgment. From many positions taken by gentlemen, Mr. R. was inclined to fear that the bill had, in many points, been misapprehended; and if so, it might be necessary to have it recommitted. This remained with the House to determine. For his own part he was content with it as it stood. Mr. R. said he was truly friendly to our gallant navy. It had been denominated an arm of our national defence. He would take leave to pronounce it the right arm. Our country was one, which must from its location, be defended by wooden walls. We were in fear of invasion by land—all attacks must come from sea; and though we are happily at peace now, with all the world; yet the same passions of the human breast, which have heretofore produced wars, still existed—and while they did exist, a state of preparation for its emergencies was the surest way of preserving the blessings of peace. Should war be our fate, said Mr. R., how important will a strong naval armament be for our defence, but if our country should continue to prosper under the benign influence of peace, the expense of its support will never be felt nor murmured at by a grateful and happy people. Mr. R. next dwelt on the importance of our navy in time of peace, in the protection of our commerce, the chastisement of pirates, and securing to our countrymen the trade of distant islands. Another argument for the increase of these salaries, was the great uncertainty and tardiness of promotion. Our Lieutenants might spend long lives in toilsome and dangerous service, and yet how very few could ever attain a higher rank? He concluded by a further defence of the appropriation of three per cent. out of the pay, for the support of the relatives of the persons engaged in the service. He was followed by

Mr. JARVIS, who rose and offered an amendment, which was read by the Clerk.

Mr. JARVIS said he professed a friendship for the navy, but he trusted it was an enlightened and judicious one. He wished to see some advance in the pay of naval officers; but he thought some of the provisions of this bill went beyond all reason. If passed, he believed it would tend to render that important arm of the national defence unpopular with the people—with whom it had always, up to this day, been extremely popular. He asked how their constituents would manage this thing, if it were placed directly in their own hands? Most members of Congress had also belonged to their several State Legislatures. There was not a State judicial office with a salary higher than \$2,000.—The Governors of five States received but \$1000 per annum—five \$1500—and five more not exceeding \$2000. He could only attribute the liberality of Congress on these occasions to the zig-zag manner in which the expense was defrayed. In the collection of State taxes, the tax-gatherer meets you at your door, face to face, but not so with a tax collector through the customs. Mr. J. said, he would venture to assert, that if these salaries were to be raised by direct taxation, not one member on that floor would record his vote for this bill, unless he expected to vacate his seat on that floor at the close of the session. The increase proposed was more than sufficient to cover the whole expenses of each of three-fourths of the States, and more than the average of that of the whole of them. Mr. J. here went into an examination of the increase proposed to the salary of each officer. He said it was alarming; it seemed like a determination to tap the *bull* of the Treasury at both ends, and knock out the bung hole.

After some further remarks from Mr. JARVIS in support of his amendment,

Mr. CROCKETT said he did not know how the motion he was about to make would be received by the House,

but his object was to come to a determination on this subject some way or other. The House had already spent two weeks on this bill, and, to all appearance, were likely to spend two or three more, unless some final stop was put to it. In the mean time, there was much important private business on the table, and, among it, some that greatly concerned his constituents. He therefore called for the *previous question*.

A majority of the House, however, did not second the motion.

Mr. WISE expressed a desire to address the House; but as the day was somewhat advanced, he moved an adjournment.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. WISE proceeded at length to address the House in favor of the general principles of the bill, and of an increase of the pay of those engaged in the naval service. He contrasted the compensation given to individuals in the army and in other branches of the public service, with that given to the officers of the navy, and contended that the pay of the latter was not so great, and was altogether inadequate, particularly when the arduous and responsible duties which devolved on those engaged in the naval service was taken into consideration. He urged the importance of cherishing and fostering this important branch of the national defence, and which was also necessary to the protection of the great and growing commerce of the country. He replied at length to the positions and arguments of his colleague, (Mr. ALLEN,) and the gentleman from New York, (Mr. MANN.) After speaking upwards of an hour, Mr. W. concluded his remarks.

Mr. WAYNE said, that important questions like the present, must frequently have their conclusion, upon the same principle which actuated the framers of the government—in the principle of compromise. He was satisfied that the friends of the bill before the House, could only accomplish their main objects by a resort to the principle to which he alluded. He had risen for the purpose of moving to strike from the bill certain passages which appeared obnoxious to some gentlemen. They were the same, with one or two exceptions, which were embraced in the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. POPE.) His proposition, he conceived, would present a fair ground of compromise, and as no member, so far as he had understood, was opposed to giving adequate pay to those employed in the naval service, the House would, by mutual concessions, be enabled, he hoped, to come to a decision of the question without further difficulty. He, therefore, moved to amend the bill by striking out all that part relating to extra allowances, and to raising a fund by deducting three per cent. from the pay of the commission and warrant officers, for the relief of the relatives of deceased officers.

The SPEAKER stated that the motion required the unanimous consent of the House.

Mr. JONES, of Georgia, objected.

Mr. WAYNE moved a suspension of the rule, in order that he might be enabled to submit the motion.

The SPEAKER decided that the motion, under the circumstances in which it was presented, (there being other motions pending,) could only be made with the unanimous consent of the House.

After some conversation between the SPEAKER, and Messrs. WAYNE, JONES, of Georgia, CAMBRELENG, and HARDIN, in relation to the mode of proceeding upon the commitment, and the several instructions which had been presented, the latter gentleman moved an adjournment, which was carried.

The House then adjourned.

No. 160.

JANUARY 8, 1834.

Read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

DECEMBER 8, 1834.

Reprinted by order of the House of Representatives.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:

A BILL

To provide for the support of the widows and orphans of such officers of the army as may die while in the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be deducted, monthly, from the pay proper



of the officers and cadets composing the military establishment, which now is, or hereafter may be, authorized by law, two and a half per centum, for the purpose of creating a fund for the support of the widows of such officers of the said military establishment as may die while belonging to the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the funds which shall thus accumulate shall be distributed to the widows and orphans of the deceased officers, according to their rank, and according to the monthly contributions made by them, respectively, at the time of their decease: *Provided*, That the monthly pension to the widow and orphans of any officer shall not exceed two-thirds of his monthly pay at the time of his decease.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That where a deceased officer leave a widow, or, if no widow, a child or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive the monthly pension that may be established at the decease of the officer; the said monthly pension to continue to the said widow until her death or intermarriage; and in case of her death or intermarriage, the said monthly pension shall go to the child or children of such deceased officer, in equal proportions: *Provided*, The male children shall be under the age of eighteen years, and the female children be single, and as long as they may so continue.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the state of the fund accumulated shall be sufficient to provide pensions equal to two-thirds of the pay proper of the deceased officers, the pensions shall be established annually, on the first of January, for the widows and children of deceased officers of every grade, according to the state of the funds: *Provided*, That whenever the funds will admit of the payment of the full pension of two-thirds of the pay proper of the deceased officer at the time of his decease, two-thirds shall be the fixed rate of pension.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be established a commission for carrying into effect the object of this act, and for the management of the funds hereby created; which commission shall consist of the commanding General of the army, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General of Subsistence, the Surgeon General, and the Paymaster General; any three of whom may constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Paymaster General, and the officers of the Pay Department, with the assistance of the clerks of that department, to make the deductions from the pay of the officers and cadets, as directed in the first section of this act; and to make all payments and disbursements, and to keep all accounts connected with the objects of this act, as well as a record of the proceedings of the commission, mentioned in the fifth section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the said commissioners, and the officers of the Pay Department, shall perform their respective duties under such regulations as shall be established by the Secretary of War.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

##### TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 567.]

DECEMBER 16, 1834.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which the subject had been referred, made the following

#### REPORT:

*The Committee on Military Affairs having duly considered that part of the President's Message referred to that Committee, which relates to the corps of topographical Engineers, beg leave to report:*

That the subject of reorganizing and enlarging this corps has been recommended to the consideration of Congress by four different Executives, and that on several occasions bills to effect these objects had been reported by various Committees on Military Affairs.

There is no part of the army as defective in its organization as this, and subject in consequence, to as great inconvenience in the execution of its duties. It consists of six field officers and four captains, to which are generally attached as many as thirty lieutenants of artillery and infantry.

These lieutenants are so attached by temporary details, and the effect of this system is to take from their proper duties those who were intended for the line, and to force upon another and highly interesting branch of service in experienced and consequently incompetent assistants. These assistants, after a short tour of duty, are again called back to the line, and others entirely new to the duty, are assigned to their places. Such a course has, as it could not fail to do, led to great delays in the execution of the duties of the corps, has exposed it to the errors inevitable from the employ of inexperienced assistants, has procured but partial returns in comparison with either the numbers or the expense of the system, and has kept this corps, comparatively speaking, stationary in its scientific operations, and continually in the execution of the most simple details.

The officers temporarily attached have the requisite theoretic information, from their education at the Military Academy, but the short period of their service with the corps of topographical engineers does not admit of a development of that theory into practice, nor of their attempting the higher walks of their profession. After returning to their duties in the line, they soon forget the little practical knowledge they acquired during the short period they were with the corps, and, while there, must also, from the want of its use, have forgotten much of the knowledge of their proper line duties. It is a system therefore productive only of injury to the officer, to every branch of service, and consequently to the government which is interested in all.

It is also a system at variance with true principles of economy, as its effect is to produce the fewest and least valuable results, at the greatest expense.

The duties of such a corps are essentially military and scientific: it is therefore necessary that its members should have both military and scientific knowledge, as both have to be called into action in the exercise of their proper functions.

In Europe, where the military avocation is so much more extensive than in our country, the duties of a corps of topographical engineers are rarely extended to occupations purely civil. These last are committed to a distinct body of officers, called the Corps of Ponts and Chaussée. But the more limited military operations of our country do not yet render such a division of labor necessary, and the duties of two such corps can be well executed by one. But as the military functions of the corps are by us the most required, so it is therefore absolutely necessary that its members should be military as well as scientific. The two qualifications are essential to their proper duties, the latter only in operations purely civil. But in the execution of the latter, if the officer also possesses military knowledge, it gives a double value to the purely civil duty upon which he may be engaged, by the military views and reports which should always be required of him.

Happily for our country, we possess at present in abundance the finest materials for such a corps in the graduates from the Military Academy, who now pervade our army so extensively, whose education both military and scientific, furnishes all the requisite qualifications, and who, added to the officers now forming that corps, would place at once at the command of the Executive, all that the wants of both the government and the country have so long and so repeatedly called for.

The committee are also of opinion that these desirable views may be fulfilled, and a suitable organization effected, without any serious increase of expense. But even this additional expense, trifling as it really is, will not be encountered, until, in the judgment of the President, the promotions to the full organization proposed may be found expedient. The plan is to furnish the additional numbers required by the corps, by permanent transfers and appointments from the army, and for the army to be proportionally reduced. Such a plan would relieve the corps from the present pernicious system of temporary details, and would not be to the prejudice of the army, as the army now spares officers for these duties permanently.

The present details are temporary in relation to individuals only, but permanent in reference to numbers.

Now, as the corps has generally had from twenty-five to thirty lieutenants of artillery and infantry attached to it by detail, the pay of these officers is really chargeable upon that corps, although it does not appear so in the estimates, being there merged in the pay of

the artillery and infantry. If permanently transferred, they would still draw their pay, but it would appear under the head of an estimate for the corps of topographical engineers, and the estimates of the artillery and infantry would be proportionally reduced.

In effecting the transfer, however, certain modifications ought to be made in the rank of the corps, essential to its well being. These modifications would be to give to it a full colonel and six additional captains. It has now six field officers and four captains. One of these six draws the pay of a lieutenant colonel, five that of major. The modification would therefore add only to the annual expense, the difference between the pay of one major and one colonel, and the difference between the pay of six lieutenants and six captains.

On examining into the law in relation to the topographical engineers as now existing, the committee find a singular inconsistency in the pay of its officers. All the field officers receive cavalry pay, the captains only the pay of the infantry. It is presumed to have originated in mistake. All have to be mounted in the execution of their duties: all should therefore receive the pay of mounted troops. An arrangement of this kind becomes also necessary in another point of view. Unless there is some such provision in the law, those officers of the corps who now receive dragoon pay, would, on a reorganization, suffer a reduction, which we presume to be the desire of no one.

To carry these views into effect, the committee beg leave to submit the accompanying bill.

#### ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 569.]

DECEMBER 16, 1834.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made the following

#### REPORT:

*The Military Committee, to which was referred so much of the President's message as relates to the report of the Secretary of War, and the public interest entrusted to the War Department, have had such of the documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of War as relate to the Pay Department under consideration, and respectfully report:*

That it appears, from the statement of the Paymaster General, that when the military establishment was reduced in 1821, fourteen paymasters were retained, and were not more than sufficient to pay the army, as then organized and stationed, as often as the law requires. That, since the passage of the act of 1821, seven hundred additional troops have been added to the army; the military posts are more numerous and extended, and the disbursements of the pay department increased half a million of dollars. That, at the time the law provided for fourteen paymasters, they were only required and expected to pay the regular troops; but, by a subsequent act, it is now made their duty to pay all the militia called into service; and that, in consequence of the great duty imposed on paymasters, it is impracticable for the present number to pay the troops as frequently as the law, the necessity of the troops, and the interest of the service require.

The committee have ascertained from the Secretary of War, that he concurs fully in the statement and opinion of the Paymaster General, and recommends that provision be made by law for the appointment of three additional paymasters, and that paymasters be authorized to employ citizens as clerks, with salaries not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum, when suitable non-commissioned officers or soldiers cannot be obtained from the line of the army.

After maturely considering the subject, the committee are of opinion, that, under the present organization of the pay department, it is impracticable to have the troops paid as frequently as the good of the service or the law requires, and report a bill to amend it.

**CHOLERA.**—The New York Mercantile Advertiser, on the authority of a letter from a correspondent at Marseilles under date of Dec. 10th says:—"The Cholera still rages on board the American men of war at Mahon. The *Delaware* had, on the 29th of November, about 150 cases on board, and had lost about thirty men, but no officers. The authorities still keep them in quarantine, notwithstanding that several cases are daily declared in the town."



## WASHINGTON;

THURSDAY,..... JANUARY 22, 1835.

## ENGINEER, AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER CORPS.

It is well understood by the army, that all the officers of the line, who are detailed for Engineer, Ordnance, Recruiting, or other special duty, are only so detailed temporarily. After a limited period, they return to their regiments, and their places are supplied by others. There are advantages and disadvantages attendant upon this system, but it must be generally conceded that the latter preponderate. It is pleasant to officers to be relieved from the monotony of a garrison life, and to be placed on other duty, which affords them opportunities of travelling over large portions of the country. But although the officer gains, the service suffers.

With regard to the Engineer and Topographical service especially, experience is as much a requisite as in any other concern in life. By the time an officer has become familiar with these duties, he is sent back to his post, to make room for others, so that all may participate in the sweets, by rotation. An officer, who is only temporarily employed on any special duty, has not the same opportunities, nor has he the motive, to render himself proficient, that he would have, were he permanently attached to that particular branch; moreover, according to the length of his absence from company duties, he loses, in a measure, his aptitude, and perhaps, when he does return, becomes less reconciled to them than before.

The two bills, reported by the Committee on Military affairs, which may be found in our last Number, page 20, will have material, and perhaps salutary, effects upon the service:—they will secure all the advantages arising from experience; they will prevent, for the future, the competition among officers for what may be conceived the more profitable, or more agreeable, duties of their profession; and they will likewise remove all ground for the complaint of partiality, from which the superior officers, exercising the power of selection, do not always escape.

In the foregoing remarks, we have not intended to cast the slightest imputation upon the capacities of any one of the officers for the discharge of the duty of any and every branch of service; but merely to convey the idea that practice and experience are the surest guides to excellence in whatever a person undertakes. We would concede to all, perfect competency to discharge, satisfactorily, whatever duty might be assigned to them.

CONGRESS.—More attention has been given during the present session to subjects connected with the Army and Navy, than for several years; and as no subject is despatched without a lengthened debate, much discussion has taken place. We do not know that we could present to our professional readers any thing more acceptable, certainly nothing more interesting, than the proceedings of the national legislature.

The session is more than half expired, and no bill has yet become a law, or even passed either House, if we except the ordinary appropriation bills. It is not probable that any of those which have been reported, will be finally decided, until towards the close of the session.

Major General Scott, of the army, has been for some days, and is now, on a visit to the seat of Government.

Lieutenant TIMOTHY PAIGE, of the 4th Infantry, U. S. A., was admitted, on the 14th inst. as an Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of United States.

It is stated that JOHN T. SULLIVAN, of Philadelphia, who was nominated by the President to be a Paymaster in the Army, has been rejected by the Senate.

The reports of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House, on the organization of the Engineer and Topographical Engineer Corps, and the appointment of three additional Paymasters in the Army, should have accompanied bills No. 567, 568, and 569, published in our last.

## Communication.

## PAY, &amp;c. OF DRAGOON OFFICERS.

I drop the signature which I have heretofore used, not because I am less a *friend of truth*, but because it suits me to do so.

As the officers of Dragoons, when mounted, are entitled to a greater rate of pay proper, per month, than those of any other corps, I shall devote this article to them.

And first, of the Colonel of Dragoons:—He is entitled to:

	For 12 months is
1st. Pay at \$90 per month,	\$1,080
2d. Subsistence—6 rations per day, at 20 cts. each ration,	436
3d. Additional rations—6 per day, at 20 cts. each ration, when in command of a separate post,	448
4th. Forage for five horses at \$8 per month, each,	480
5th. Two servants—pay at \$8 per month, each,	\$192
Subsistence—1 ration each per day, at 20 cts. per ration,	146
Clothing, at \$2 50 per month, each,	60
	398
6th. Quarters—4 rooms and 1 kitchen,	
7th. Fuel—4½ cords of wood per month, for 7 months of the year, and 1 cord per month for 5 months of the year, making 36½ cords, per year,	
8th. Fuel for servants, at one-sixth of a cord, each, per month, for 7 months of the year, and one-twelfth of a cord each, per month, for five months of the year; making 3¼ cords per year,	

Amounting to \$2,834

Second,—of the Lieutenant Colonel,—who is entitled to

1st. Pay, at \$75 per month,	\$900
2d. Subsistence—5 rations per day, at 20 cts. each ration,	365
3d. Additional rations—5 per day, at 20 cts. each ration, when in command of a separate post,	365
4th. Forage for 4 horses, at \$8 per month, each,	384
5th. Two servants—pay at \$8 per month, each,	\$192
Subsistence—1 ration each per day, at 20 cts. per ration,	116
Clothing, at \$2 50 per month, each,	60
	398

6th. Quarters—3 rooms and 1 kitchen,  
7th. Fuel—3 cords of wood per month for 7 months of the year, and 1 cord per month for 5 months of the year; making 26 cords per year,

8th. Fuel for servants, at one-sixth of a cord each, per month, for 7 months of the year, and one-twelfth of a cord, each, per month for 5 months of the year; making three and one-sixth cords per year,

Amounting to \$2,412

Third,—of the Major—who is entitled to,

1st. Pay, at \$60 per month,	\$720
2d. Subsistence—4 rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration,	292
3d. Additional rations—4 per day, at 20 cts. per ration, when in command of a separate post,	292
4th. Forage for 4 horses, at \$8 per month, each,	384
5th. Two servants—pay at \$8 per month, each,	\$192
Subsistence—1 ration each per day, at 20 cts. per ration,	146
Clothing, at \$2 50 per month, each,	60
	398

6th. Quarters—3 rooms and 1 kitchen,

7th. Fuel—3 cords of wood per month, for 7 months of the year, and 1 cord per month for 5 months in the year; making 26 cords per year,

8th. Fuel for servants, at one-sixth of a cord, each, per month, for 7 months of the year, and one-twelfth of a cord, each, per month, for 5 months of the year; making three and one-sixth cords per year,

Amounting to \$2,086

Fourth,—of a Captain—who is entitled to,

1st. Pay, at \$50 per month,	\$600
2d. Subsistence—4 rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration,	292
3d. Forage for 3 horses, at \$8 per month, each,	288
4th. One servant—pay, at \$8 per month,	96
Subsistence—1 ration per day, at 20 cts,	73
Clothing, at \$2 50 per month,	30
	199

5th. Quarters—2 rooms and 1 kitchen,  
6th. Fuel—2½ cords of wood per month, for 7 months of the year, and three fourths of a cord per month, for 5 months of the year; making 21¼ cords per year,  
7th. Fuel for servant, at one-sixth of a cord per month for 7 months of the year, and one-twelfth of a cord per month for 5 months of the year; making one and five-eighths cords per year,

8th. Additional pay—\$10 per month, if in command of a company, "for his duties and responsibilities with respect to the clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company." (If he is not in the actual command of a company, he is not entitled to it.)

120

Amounting to \$1,499

Fifth,—of First and Second Lieutenants—each of whom is entitled to—

1st. Pay, \$33½ per month,	\$400
2d. Subsistence—4 rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration,	292
3d. Forage for 2 horses, at \$8 per month, each,	192
4th. One servant—pay at \$8 per month,	96
Subsistence—1 ration per day, at 20 cts.	73
Clothing—at \$2 50 per month,	30
	129

- 5th. Quarters—1 room and 1 kitchen,  
6th. Fuel—2 cords of wood per month for 7 months of the year, and one-half a cord per month for 5 months of the year; making 16½ cords per year,  
7th. Fuel for servant, at one-sixth of a cord per month for 7 months of the year, and one-twelfth of a cord per month for 5 months of the year; making one and five-eighths of a cord per year.  
8th. Additional pay—\$10 per month, if in command of a company, "for his duties and responsibilities with respect to the clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company." (If he is not in the actual command of a company, he is not entitled to it.)

120

\$1,203

Sixth—of a Second Lieutenant by brevet—who is entitled to

- 1st. Pay, at \$33½ per month, \$400  
2d. Subsistence—4 rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration, 292  
3d. Forage for 2 horses, at \$8 per month, each, 192  
4th. One servant—pay at \$8 per month, 96  
Subsistence—1 ration per day, at 20 cts., 73  
Clothing, at \$2 50 per month, 30

199

- 5th. Quarters—1 room,  
6th. Fuel—2 cords of wood per month for 7 months of the year, and one-half a cord per month for 5 months of the year; making 16½ cords per year,  
7th. Fuel for servant, at one-sixth of a cord per month for 7 months of the year, and one-twelfth of a cord per month for 5 months of the year; making one and five-eighths of a cord per year,

Amounting to \$1,083

Seventh—of the Adjutant, who is a Lieutenant—and who is entitled to the same as a Lieutenant,—viz: \$1,083

In addition to pay in the line—\$10 per month, 120

Amounting to 1,203

But by reason of his staff appointment he loses one ration per day, under the second section of the Act of March 2, 1827, at 20 cts. 73

Leaving \$1,130

The authority for the pay and number of horses, in all these cases, and for subsistence in those of the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major, of a Captain for three rations per day, and each of the Lieutenants for two rations per day, is the second section of the Act of March 3, 1833, entitled "An act for the more perfect defence of the frontiers," which provides that the officers, &c. "when mounted, be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as was allowed to dragoons during the war, and when on foot, the same pay and emoluments as are now allowed to the officers," &c. "of a regiment of infantry;" and the fourth section of the Act of April 12, 1808, entitled "An act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force," shows what the pay and emoluments of the officers of dragoons were during the war.

The authority for one other ration to each Lieutenant is the last clause of the twelfth section of the Act of April 24, 1816, entitled "An act for organizing the general staff, and making further provision for the army of the United States;" and that for the other ration to a Captain and to a Lieutenant, is the first section of the Act of March 2, 1827, entitled "An act giving further compensation to the Captains and subalterns of the ar-

my of the United States, in certain cases;" and the second section of this last, is the authority for the "ten dollars per month additional pay" to "every officer in the actual command of a company in the army of the United States."

The authority for additional rations to the commander of a separate post, is the same as stated in the case of the Major General, namely, the fifth section of the Act of March 16, 1802; that for the eight dollars per month for each horse, in lieu of forage in kind, and that for servants, are the same as mentioned in that case, to wit: the twelfth section of the Act of April 24, 1816.

These several provisions, in regard to additional rations to commanders of separate posts, the increase in the number of rations to Captains and Lieutenants, the ten dollars per month additional pay to commanders of companies, commutation of forage, and allowance of servants, are recognized by the second section of the Act of March 2, 1833, (the title of which is as above,) which declares "that the officers," &c. "shall be entitled to," &c. "the same allowances and benefits in every respect, as are allowed the other troops constituting the present military peace establishment."

The authority for quarters and fuel is the same as heretofore stated; that is to say, paragraph 39 of the revised regulations for the Quartermaster's Department.

It will be perceived that I have excluded, in this statement, the money value of quarters and fuel, because public quarters are occupied by the whole regiment at three different posts; and fuel is furnished by the troops at two of them; at the other, Camp des Moines, it costs \$1 50 per cord, but there, it is delivered to the officers and men *in kind*; and see what I have said of such exclusion in the article on the pay, &c. of Brigadier General. When the troops are in the field, the officers are furnished with no quarters or fuel, other than tents for the former, in some instances, and in others the open plains serve as quarters; the latter is procured as it best can be.

For the reason that the regiment occupies three separate posts, I have added additional rations to each of the field officers. I have not noticed them to a Captain or Lieutenant, because a field officer would have to be absent, or not in command, before a Captain could be entitled to them, and then but one out of the whole number at the post; and before a First Lieutenant could be entitled to them, not only the field officer must not be in command, but all the captains must be out of the way; before a Second Lieutenant could be entitled to them, the field officer, all the Captains, and all the First Lieutenants, must be out of the way; consequently it would be improper to notice them.

As to a Second Lieutenant by brevet being in command of a company, it is so improbable that I have not included the ten dollars per month additional pay to him. There are but ten companies, and of course but ten officers can, at any one time, be in the receipt of the additional pay as commanders of companies; there are thirty company officers, besides the Adjutant and Second Lieutenants by brevet.

An officer, as I have before said, to be entitled to receive what the law allows for servants, must keep the servant or servants in service; if he do not do this, he can receive nothing. And as the law allows company officers to take soldiers as waiters, it may be that some of those officers avail themselves of the privilege of doing so; if they do so, they cannot receive any thing for servants—they can no more do it than an officer of the Navy, when at sea, could, when he has the services of one or more of the men or boys belonging to the ship, who have been shipped at the public expense, and who are paid by the public.

And forage in kind, or money in lieu of it, is a poor recompense for horses, which the officers have to provide at their own expense, and to keep at their own risk; for if they stray off, or are stolen, or die, or are lost in any way, save by being killed in battle, the loss must be sustained by them. The provision for horses (killed in battle) of officers whose duties require them to be on horseback in time of action, is an Act of Congress approved May 12, 1796; and the duties of all officers to whom forage is allowed, require them to be on horseback in the time of action.

A non-commissioned officer or private of dragoons might be charged with the use of the horse, furnished for his use in the discharge of his duties, and with

the forage consumed by such horse, as forming a part of the amount of his compensation, with the same justice that the forage, or money in lieu of it, allowed to an officer could be taken into the calculation of the officer's compensation. And with better reason, should it so happen at any time, that the surplus forage provided at the expense of the United States, in the possession of companies, be sold by such companies, and the proceeds placed in what is called the *company fund*, from which *necessaries* are procured for the use of the men of the companies; this, however, is so improbable a case, that perhaps I had better have omitted it; for the committing of such an act would subject those who might be parties to it, to the penalties of the thirty-sixth article of war. Such a circumstance might by possibility occur, and the parties to it might consider that they were doing no wrong, but acting in strict justice to the men of the companies, in consequence of the doctrine, and belief in it by many, that forage is a source of profit or gain to the officers who are entitled to it.

Pursuing the same course as that adopted in the cases of General officers, heretofore treated of, that is, throwing out additional rations where introduced, forage, quarters, and fuel, and the result in each case is as follows:

	For 12 months.
<b>First.—The Colonel.</b>	
For pay—\$90 per month,	\$1,080
Subsistence—6 rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration,	438
Servants—for pay, subsistence, and clothing,	398
<b>Making</b>	<b>1,916</b>
<b>Second.—The Lieutenant Colonel.</b>	
For pay—\$75 per month,	900
Subsistence—5 rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration,	365
Servants—for pay, subsistence, and clothing,	398
<b>Making</b>	<b>1,663</b>
<b>Third.—The Major.</b>	
For pay—\$60 per month,	720
Subsistence—4 rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration,	292
Servants—for pay, subsistence, and clothing,	398
<b>Making</b>	<b>1,410</b>
<b>Fourth.—A Captain.</b>	
For pay—\$50 per month,	600
Subsistence—4 rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration,	292
Servant—for pay, subsistence, and clothing,	199
Additional pay, if in command of a company,	120
<b>Making</b>	<b>1,211</b>
But if not in command of a company, deduct additional pay,	120
<b>Leaving</b>	<b>1,091</b>
<b>Fifth.—A First or Second Lieutenant.</b>	
For pay—\$33½ per month,	400
Subsistence—4 rations per day, at 20 cts. per ration,	292
Servant—for pay, subsistence, and clothing,	199
Additional pay, if in command of a company,	120
<b>Making</b>	<b>1,011</b>
But if not in command of a company—deduct additional pay.	120
<b>Leaving</b>	<b>\$891</b>



Sixth.—*Second Lieutenant by Brevet.*  
For pay—\$33 1-3 per month. \$400  
Subsistence—4 rations per day at 20 cts. per ration. 292  
Servant—for pay, subsistence and clothing. 199

Making. \$891

Sixth.—*The Adjutant being a Lieutenant.*  
For pay—\$33 1-3 per month. \$400  
Subsistence—3 rations per day at 20 cts. per ration—not allowed the other ration because of his staff appointment. 219  
Servant—for pay, subsistence, and clothing. 199  
Additional pay—by virtue of staff appointment. 120

Making. \$935

I observe in the article on the pay &c. of Brigadier General, in the last number of the Chronicle, that some typographical inaccuracies exist.

First—The item of pay, \$104 per month is extended \$1,243—instead of \$1,248

2d. The item of subsistence—12 rations per day, at 20 cts. each ration, is extended \$176—whereas it should have been 876

3d.—The addition of the items of pay, subsistence and clothing for servants is carried out \$552—instead of 525

The whole amount of the several items is correct, to wit, \$4,005; and the errors, by a little calculation, could have been easily detected.

The item of fuel for servants for 5 months of the year, is stated at  $\frac{1}{4}$  a cord instead of one twelfth of a cord each, per month.

And here I request to supply an omission in that article. I said—"of this number is, 1st the Quarter Master General, who is a Major General by brevet, and on whom, by the 3d section of the act of April 14, 1818, was conferred the rank, with the pay and emoluments, of a Brigadier General." I should have added, "and the 11th section of the act of March 2d, 1821, secures to him the same rank, pay and emoluments, as are provided, in like cases, by existing laws."

NOUS VERRONS.

Extract of a letter from Capt. F. Beaufort, F. R. S., Hydrographer to the Admiralty, to a gentleman in New York.

"I hope Mr. Hassler is proceeding rapidly with the great national triangulation, which has been so judiciously entrusted to him.

No man is better calculated to do it justice, provided he is adequately supported by government, with sufficient means, and with their countenance.

The school that he will form and the spirit of scientific enterprise that will be generated, are objects of no less importance than even the survey of the whole Union."

## Army.

### ORDERS AND SPECIAL SERVICE.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Leavenworth, 2nd Infantry, assigned to temporary duty, under the orders of the Quarter Master General, Jan. 2.

Brevet 2nd Lieut. James Duncan, 2nd Artillery, assigned to duty at the Military Academy, Jan. 3.

Assistant Surgeon W. L. Wharton, has been ordered to duty at Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., at the expiration of his leave of absence.

Assistant Surgeon H. S. Hawkins, to Fort Severn, Annapolis, Md.

Assistant Surgeon J. J. B. Wright from Fort Gibson to Des Moines.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Gatlin, to Fort Jackson, Lou.

Captain Drane's Company D of the 2nd Artillery, arrived at Fort King, Florida, on the 21st Dec.

### ORDNANCE SERVICE.

Lieut. Col. George Talcott, appointed Inspector of National Armories, Arsenals, and Ordnance Depots, under the 100th paragraph of the Ordnance Regulations, December 3, 1834.

Brevet Lieutenant Col. W. J. Worth, ordered to relieve Col. Talcott in the command of the Watervliet Arsenal, January 5, 1835.

Captain Alfred Mordecai ordered to relieve Col. Worth in the command of the Frankfort Arsenal, January 12 1835.

Captain James W. Ripley, (*temporarily*), detailed for duty at the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, 6th December, 1834.

Major R. L. Baker, appointed (*temporarily*), to superintend the armament of the Fortresses on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, 27th December, 1834.

First Lieut. Robert Anderson, 3d Artillery, detailed, (*temporarily*), to relieve Captain Ripley in the command of the Kennebec Arsenal, December 6, 1834.

Brevet Captain Samuel Ringgold, 3d Artillery, detailed for ordnance duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, in the place of First Lieutenant Geo. Nauman, 1st Artillery, relieved, and ordered to join his company, January 14, 1835.

[Part of the above was published in our last paper, and is now repeated for the sake of giving the dates of the several orders.]

### RESIGNATION.

James Engle, First Lieutenant 5th Infantry, 31st December, 1834.

*The Regiment of U. S. Dragoons.*—A private letter, received yesterday from Camp Des Moines, where three of the companies belonging to this ill-fated regiment are stationed, mentions the death of Assistant Surgeon Hales and also Second Lieutenant Vanderveer, both of which officers stood high in the estimation of all who knew them. It also states that the report of the three companies stands at that date, December 9, eighty-nine present and forty-three absent since the organization of this regiment, not two years since. The deaths among the officers in comparison has not fallen short of the mortality among the soldiers—1 General, 2 Captains, 1 Doctor, and 4 Lieutenants have died. Considering the little that could have been anticipated, and less that has been achieved, the expense of so many valuable lives and so large an amount of property, has been but of small avail.—*N. Y. Star.*

[There was no information of the death of the two officers above mentioned, as late as yesterday, at the Adjutant General's office.—*Ed. of A. and N. Chron.*]

Lieutenants J. W. McCrabb and C. A. Fuller, of the Army, arrived at New York on the 17th inst. in the ship Washington Irving, from Apalachicola.

## Navy.

### DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1834.

Captain.	
B. V. Hoffman, Jamaica, L. I.	10 Dec.
Masters Commandant.	
Wm. L. Gordon, Baltimore,	25 May
Silas Duncan, White Sulphur Springs, Va.	14 Sept.
Lieutenants.	
Joseph Cross, Prince George's co. Md.	10 Feb
John A. Cook, Charleston, S. C.	7 "
Joseph Cutts, Kittery, Me.	27 Sept.
Jerome Callan, White Sulphur Springs, Va.	29 June
A. R. Strong, Pensacola,	18 Sept.
P. F. Canedy, do.	2 Jan.
Assistant Surgeons.	
E. H. Freeland, Port Mahon,	June
F. Wessells, at sea,	Nov.
Passed Midshipmen.	
Wm. P. Jones, Dubuque's Mines, Mich.	15 July
H. G. Myers, Port Mahon,	16 Sept.
Midshipmen.	
Clarence Watkins, Washington,	18 July
V. L. Williamson, Delaware,	6 Sept.
David Irwin, Pensacola,	7 Oct.
Geo. Macomber, at sea,	Nov.

### Sailing Master.

Wm. Knight, Philadelphia, 22 July  
Marine Corps.  
Captain C. Grymes, Gosport, Va. 25 July

### RESIGNATIONS.

William Seton, Lieutenant, 5 July  
John G. Rodgers, do. 10 Feb.  
Philip A. Stockton, do. 14 "  
S. B. Malone, Surgeon, 16 Apr.  
Wm. S. Rogers, Purser, 17 Feb.  
Wm. H. Burges, Passed Midshipman, 11 Dec.  
Wm. W. Smith, Midshipman, 1 Feb.  
C. W. Elliott, do. 1 "  
David D acon, do. 10 Mar.  
Williams Carter, do. 15 "  
F. A. N Macomb, do. 10 April  
S. A. Washington, do. 17 "  
C. Pierce, do. 30 May  
T. W. Melville, do. 3 June  
R. A. Cassin, do. 9 "  
John H. Roberts, do. 21 "  
A. Wadsworth, do. 6 Sept.  
Geo. Henderson, do. 13 "  
A. Baker, do. 17 "  
R. D. McDonald, do. 26 Dec.  
Henry C. Hart, do. 29 "

### DISMISSED.

Cornelius Moore, Assistant Surgeon, 21 No v  
R. G. Moore, Midshipman, 23 Feb

### CASHIERED.

John S. Wily, Surgeon, 15 Oct  
Euclid Borland, Assistant Surgeon, 15 "  
William Chandler, Passed Midshipman, 15 "  
Samuel Garrison, Midshipman, 15 "

### NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The U. S. ship Natchez, Captain Zantzing, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Renshaw, arrived at Montevideo, on or about the 20th of Oct. after a boisterous passage of 13 days from Rio Janeiro;—would sail in a few days for Buenos Ayres. All well on board.

### OFFICERS OF THE NATCHEZ.

Commodore, James Renshaw.  
Captain, John P. Zantzing.  
Lieutenants, W. W. McKean, A. B. Pinkham, S. Barron, E. G. Tilton, A. Sinclair.  
Acting Master, J. R. Goldsborough.  
Surgeon, S. Moseley. Assistant Surgeon, W. F. McClenachan.  
Purser, S. P. Todd.  
Marine Officer, Lt. H. N. Crabb.  
Midshipmen, J. Banister, F. E. Baker, W. R. Gardner, W. D. Hurst, E. Jenkins, R. P. Lovell, W. T. Smith, E. G. Parrott, W. H. Wallace, F. Winslow, H. Cadwalader, E. T. Starr.  
Commodore's Secretary, R. W. Waldron.  
Schoolmaster, John C. Fremont.  
John Bergen, Boatswain. Daniel Kelly, Gunner.  
Francis Russ, Carpenter. John Reece, Sail maker.

The U. S. frigate Potomac, Captain J. J. Nicholson, arrived at Gibraltar, on the 12th Nov., after a boisterous passage of 23 days from Boston; on the 2d Nov. encountered a gale, which continued four days. All well, and would proceed in a day or two for Mahon.

Ship Vandalia, Captain Webb, sailed from Norfolk on the 13th inst. for the West Indies.

## WORKS

### PROPOSED TO BE PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN HOMANS.

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